

Maine Farmer.

The Best Sugar Business.

The Maine Best Sugar Company, under date of February 1st, has issued a circular to each of the persons who contracted with them to plant sugar beets for the current year. They enclose blank contracts to be filled out and signed and also notes to be filled out, signed and returned, for seed at the rate of twenty-five cents per pound. They recommend that fourteen pounds of seed be used upon an acre of ground, and say it is poor economy to use less. The price of seed in Europe has advanced five cents per pound, which accounts for the advance in the price of that furnished by the company. The company express the hope that each one who contracted last year will contract for at least one acre this year, to help along the new industry.

The circular goes on to say that it is due to the seventeen hundred persons who contracted last year, that they should know the results of that year's operations. The average crop raised last year on eleven hundred acres of land was ten tons to the acre. (This was given in round numbers; the actual amount was half a ton less to the acre.) In some cases thirty tons are grown upon an acre. In Newburyport, Mass., the average was twenty-four tons to the acre. In many cases not enough was raised to pay for seed and fertilizers. The company state that they were strongly disappointed last spring, viz., that artificial manure alone can not be relied upon, and will not supply the place of barn yard manure. The company worked up the past year nine hundred tons of beets and manufactured nine hundred tons of sugar and molasses which was sold for one hundred and ten thousand dollars. The expenditures of the company in round numbers were as follows: paid out for beets fifty-five thousand dollars; for storing and pitting same, six thousand dollars; fuel, ten thousand dollars; other manufacturing expenses, thirty-seven thousand; total, one hundred and seven thousand dollars, leaving but three thousand dollars above expenses which will not go far toward paying for machinery and fixtures which cost sixty thousand dollars. The state aid to the company, however, will amount to a considerable sum.

It will be seen by these figures that the company cannot pay for beets for next year, except for early deliveries which will save the company the expense of storing and pitting. The beet pulp, which is sold for one dollar per ton, is a very valuable feed for cattle, sheep and hogs, yet last year more than half of it has been wasted because farmers did not know its value. This year they hope farmers will give it a fair trial, and they continue to offer it at one dollar per ton delivered on the cars in Portland.

Many farmers, they say, have had small crops because they left too wide spaces between the rows, so that the ground was not fully covered. At the same time they left their plants too close together, thus straining the roots. The best plan is to plant the rows from fourteen to eighteen inches apart, and to have the beets stand from eight to twelve inches apart in the row. By the observance of these rules and having their land highly fertilized, they raise forty to fifty bushels on an acre, each having twelve inches square to grow in, and weighing from one to three pounds. Horses are trained to work in an eighteen inch row.

If farmers will plant their rows nearer together, and will have more space between the beets, preparing the soil thoroughly, manuring well, planting early, using plenty of seed, cutting out the plants as soon as they have a sharp eighth inch root, and thinning out in good season, their crops should average twenty tons to the acre. If they sell their beets at five dollars per ton cash at the railway shipping station, and feed out one half the weight of their beets in beet pulp at a cost of not over two dollars per ton, the circular says that there is no crop so profitable. This is a full abstract of the contents of the circular and contains, we believe, every point of any importance contained therein. Another circular is sent out with the foregoing bearing date February fifth, entitled "How to Raise Sugar Beets." In this circular are laid down seven rules by the strict observance of which a good crop is insured. They are as follows: "Early planting, good manuring, deep plowing, thorough harrowing, plenty of seed, timely thinning out and careful hoeing and weeding. Following is a list of thirty-two names of persons in Maine who contracted last year, with the amount of seed, and the amount of money received. The list is as follows: State Normal School, 3 1/2 acres, 16,915; City Farm, Portland, 3 acres, 14,545; J. B. Thurston, Deering, 2 acres, 98,815; J. B. Munster, Cape Elizabeth, 1 acre, 46,165; Tristram Jordan, Knightville, 1 acre, 38,925; G. M. Allen, Cape Elizabeth, 1 acre, 41,412; J. N. Vinal, Warren, 3/4 acre, 40,326; Constant Conover, Freeport, 1/2 acre, 26,523; Alonzo Tibby, Saco, 2 acres, 91,487; Charles Knight, W. Falmouth, 1 acre, 44,270; Eljah Norton, Dover, 3 acres, 81,890; Enoch Bridges, Wilton, 1/2 acre, 26,710; Daniel Pease, Easton, 1/2 acre, 18,768; N. C. Greenwood, W. Falmouth, 1/2 acre, 22,708; Owen Jones, Oxford, 1/2 acre, 45,284; C. F. H. Brunswick, 1/2 acre, 39,290; L. M. Lander, Gardiner, 1 acre, 32,800; John T. Crompton, Farmington, 1/2 acre, 30,170; S. G. Otis, Hallowell, 1/2 acre, 21,700; C. H. Blaisdell, Augusta, 1 acre, 45,883; Geo. A. Fogg, Freeport, 1 acre, 41,412; A. L. Hines, Benton Falls, 1 acre, 29,420; A. C. Everett, Rockland, 1 acre, 27,975; W. H. Sewell, Bath, 1/2 acre, 15,220; James B. Reed, Bowdoinham, 2 acres, 105,560; Allen W. Ray, Wells, 1 acre, 51,235; A. B. Seay, Scarborough, 1 acre, 32,713; G. L. Lamb, Saco, 1 acre, 43,205; P. S. McIndoe, Biddeford, 1 acre, 44,640; Lewis Perkins, Mechanic Falls, 1 acre, 42,110; John L. Copeland, Thomaston, 3/4 acre, 24,460. The competitors in Massachusetts and New Hampshire are also given.

In connection with this abstract we shall only remark, briefly, but shall take occasion to refer to the subject again at an early day. It is highly gratifying to us and should be so to all who are interested.

What a Farm Deed Conveys.

In an able address before the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture upon those legal questions which the farmer ought to understand, Judge Bennett gave the following as the law in relation to deeds which draw the line between those things conveyed with the realty, and personal property which the person who sells has the right to remove. The law applies to Maine as well as to Massachusetts:

A farm deed conveys all the fences standing on the farm, but it might not think it a part of it, but loose boards or scattered poles laid loosely across the beams of a barn and never fastened to them, might be sold, and the seller of the farm might not be held to them. If the seller of the farm, unless they are expressly reserved. When it is not intended to convey them, it should be so stated in the deed. If there is any manure in the barnyard, or in the compost heap, or in the immediate use, the buyer ordinarily takes that also as belonging to the farm; though it might not be so if the owner had previously sold it to some other party, and collected it together in a heap by itself. Growing crops also pass by deed of a farm, unless they are expressly reserved. When it is not intended to convey them, it should be so stated in the deed. If there is any manure in the barnyard, or in the compost heap, or in the immediate use, the buyer ordinarily takes that also as belonging to the farm; though it might not be so if the owner had previously sold it to some other party, and collected it together in a heap by itself. Growing crops also pass by deed of a farm, unless they are expressly reserved. When it is not intended to convey them, it should be so stated in the deed.

Another mode is to stipulate that possession is not to be given until some future day, in which the manure may be removed, and the deed is to be subject to the deed of the manure, though generally mentioned in the deed, it is not absolutely necessary that it should be so stated. A deed of land ordinarily carries all the buildings to the land, whether mentioned in the deed or not. If the land is sold, the buildings are sold with it, unless they are expressly reserved. If there be any buildings on the farm built by a third person, with the farmer's consent, they are sold with the land, unless they are expressly reserved. If there be any buildings on the farm built by a third person, with the farmer's consent, they are sold with the land, unless they are expressly reserved.

The State College.

President Fernald and the Trustees of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, have submitted their annual report for 1879, to the Legislature. The President states that during the past year, gratifying evidence has been furnished on the part of many agriculturists in other States as well as in our own State, of a more complete recognition than heretofore, of the value of the farm experiments which have been carried on at the Maine State College. It is evident that these experiments come to be more thoroughly understood, they are more fully and widely applied, and the results are more generally appreciated. By a more moderate annual outlay for experiments judiciously selected and carefully conducted, there is no doubt that much can be done which shall prove of interest and service to intelligent farmers, and of real value to the agriculture of the State.

It may be as hardly necessary to the State College for the present year, since it cannot have escaped the notice of the trustees that buildings and certain equipments, excepted, the wants of one year are essentially the wants of another year. It would seem to be in the interests of a wise management, that the State should make an annual appropriation which, with the interest on the National endowment, should be adequate to maintain the college in efficiency in all its departments. The institution could thus render to the State much more valuable service than is possible with the present mode of attending its financial condition.

President Fernald adds that in the department of Mechanics, very satisfactory results have been attained within the past two years in view-work and in forge-work, conducted on the Russian plan. He says that Hon. Lewis Barker of Boston, who has indicated his readiness to give \$50,000 toward the equipment of the college, has been induced to do so by the results of such an endowment, can hardly be over-estimated, not only as a means of increasing the efficiency of the institution, but also as an expression of encouragement and appreciation of the effort making for the higher education of the industrial classes.

The report of the Trustees is fully drawn and clearly shows what are the needs of the College to enable it to subserve the purpose for which it was intended. They ask the Legislature for an appropriation of \$64,420 for the general purposes of the College for the current year. In their report they state that of the \$200,000 which the State has connected with the institution, 190 may be considered as having settled down to the work of life and their occupations are known. Of these, 26 per cent are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and an equal number are some branch of the mechanical arts. The English and French departments are also well supplied with students. The number are honorably and usefully filling the occupations that were the leading objects of regard in the establishment of industrial colleges. Of the remaining number, 36 per cent are distributed among other pursuits, while only 12 per cent have entered professional life.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, February 21, 1880.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

It is in advance, \$2.50 if not paid within three months after the date of publication. All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed rate of circulation is 10 cents per copy. The paper is published weekly, except on Sundays, and will continue, in all cases, a valid receipt for postage free to all subscribers. A subscriber desiring to change his post-office address, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to the publisher, and if he possibly can, send the paper, so that it may be sent to the new address, or discontinued, as the case may be.

Special Notice.

The publishers of this paper are desirous of completing their set of the volumes of the FARMER from its first publication to the present time, and they need volumes 10, 11 and 12, to give them the full complement. If any of our readers have all, or either of these volumes, or have knowledge as to who does possess them, they will confer a favor upon the publishers by communicating with them.

Collectors' Notices.

Mr. C. S. AYER, Agent for the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers in Knox county during February. Mr. P. CLARK will call upon our subscribers in Washington county during February. Mr. A. H. TAYLOR, one of the late S. N. Taylor, will call upon our subscribers in Washington county during February.

The State of Maine.

We cannot review too often the resources and advantages of this State in order that we may never give countenance to that heresy which asserts that Maine is a good State to emigrate from. If we will only carefully compare Maine with any other section of our country, we can find firm in the faith that Maine is the State to remain in and immigrate to. Notwithstanding our northern latitude, Maine has a healthful climate, agricultural fields of rich, productive soils, inviting labor, and a healthy and energetic population. The State is rich in its resources, and its products are in great demand. The State is rich in its resources, and its products are in great demand. The State is rich in its resources, and its products are in great demand.

State House News.

The Governor has appointed the following gentlemen as the Valuation Commission, under the resolves just passed by the Legislature: Penobscot—Elisha Shaw of Newport; Kennebec—Joseph A. Homan of Augusta; Arundel—Eben Woodbury of Houlton; Somerset—James B. Dasmann of Skowhegan; York—John Hall of North Berwick; Cumberland—Hiram Knowlton of Portland; Franklin—Joseph W. Folsom of Farmington; Washington—James Pope of Whiteville; Lincoln—George B. Sawyer of Wiscasset; Waldo—Nathan F. Houston of Belfast; Knox—John M. Jones of Rockland; Androscoggin—Abraham M. Jones of Lewiston; Hancock—S. T. Hinkle of Bangor; Sagadahoc—E. H. Shaw of Bangor; Bath—Percival Augustus W. Gilman; Oxford—Enoch C. Farrington of Fryeburg.

City News.

The Consumers Ice Company of New York City, has, under the management of its superintendent, Mr. Geo. E. Weeks of this city, recently filled their five buildings of thirty thousand tons capacity, with the best quality of ice. Mr. A. J. Cameron has purchased of Messrs. Masters and Livermore, Hallows, their book-binding, and removed all the implements of the trade to this city where he has established a new business. Mr. A. J. Cameron has purchased of Messrs. Masters and Livermore, Hallows, their book-binding, and removed all the implements of the trade to this city where he has established a new business.

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The report of the Warden and Inspectors of the State Prison for the year 1879, is as follows: Number of convicts received into the prison from July 21, 1879, to April 19, 1880, 1,214; discharged on expiration of sentence, 1,151; discharged on parole, 1,151; executed, 1; removed to Insane Hospital, 3; sentenced to county jail, 3; escaped, 20; unaccounted for by the record, 26; total, 206. Number of convicts April 19, 1879, 215; number of convicts received from April 19, 1879, to April 19, 1880, 1,214; discharged on expiration of sentence, 1,151; discharged on parole, 1,151; executed, 1; removed to Insane Hospital, 3; sentenced to county jail, 3; escaped, 20; unaccounted for by the record, 26; total, 206.

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The Legislature.

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The State Treasurer.

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Items of Maine News.

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